(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1908.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1783.

[PAPER No. VI.]

The CONTRACT entered into by the honourable J. ADAMS, in behalf of the United States, with sundries, for a loan of five millions of florins.

TRANSLATION from the DUTCH.

Minuted on a seal of 48 stivers.

(Signed) VAN HOLE, notary.

IN the 11th day of June, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, appeared before me, Pieter Galenus Van Hole, notary of Amsterdam, admitted by the honourable court of Holland,

The honourable John Adams, esquire, minister plenipotentiary on the part of the United States of America, by their High Mightinesses the Lords States General of the United Netherlands, &c. &c. in quality, as especially qualified and authorised by the above-mentioned states of America in Congress assembled, for and in behalf of the said States of America, to raise a loan with any person or persons, states or companies, with subjoined assurance in good faith to ratify and fulfil all that shall be done in this respect by him, honourable appearer, according to authentic copy and translation of the original commission or power exhibited to me, notary, and deposited in my custody, in behalf of the joint money lenders.

The honourable appearer residing in the Hague, but being now in this city.

And the honourable appearer acknowledged himself, in his aforesaid quality, and thus in the name and in behalf of the above-mentioned States of America, to be duly and lawfully indebted to and in behalf of sundry persons, or money lenders in all a sum of one million of gilders, Dutch current money, arising from and on account of so much ready money received by him honourable appearer, in his aforesaid quality, to his perfect satisfaction, from the said money lenders, in consequence of the receipt hereafter mentioned, to be signed by the honourable appearer under the authentic copies hereof, expressly and formally disavowing the excuse of untold monies.

And the honourable appearer promised, in his aforesaid quality, to repay in this city the said sum of one million of gilders, free from all costs, charges and damages, to the above mentioned money lenders, or their assigns, at the expiration of fifteen years after the 1st day of June, 1782; and that in the following manner, to wit:

That the above-mentioned capital shall remain fixed during the space of ten years, and that with the eleventh year, and thus on the first day of June, 1793, a fifth part, or two hundred thousand gilders of the said capital of one million, shall be redeemed, and in the same manner from year to year until the 1st day of June, 1797, inclusive, so that the whole capital shall be redeemed and discharged within the above-mentioned space of fifteen years.

And that for said capital, at first for the whole and afterwards for the residue, at the expiration of every year, interest shall be paid, at the rate of five per cent. in the year commencing the first day of June, 1782, and to continue until the final accomplishment, and that *en coupons* to be signed by or for account of said honourable appearer in his aforesaid quality.

That the above-mentioned redeeming shall be performed by drawing in presence of a notary and witnesses in this city, after the expiration of the first mentioned ten years, in such a manner that the Nos. of the obligations drawn shall be by times made known in the public papers.

That the payment of the interests, as also the redeeming of the respective periods, shall be made at the counting houses of the hereafter mentioned gentlemen directors, or at such other places within this city, as shall likewise be advertised in the public papers.

That the directors of this negotiation shall be Messrs. Wilhelm et Jan Willink, Nicolaas et Jacob Van Staphorst, and de la Lande et Fynje, merchants of this city, who are, by these presents, thereto named and appointed by the honourable appearer in his aforesaid quality.

The honourable appearer promising and engaging, in the names of his constituents, that the amount of the interests and of the redeemings to be made from time to time of the said capital, shall be in due time remitted to the aforesaid gentlemen directors, their heirs or successors, in good bills of exchange, American products, or in ready money, without any abatement or deduction whatsoever.

That this obligation shall never be subject to any impost or taxes already laid, or in time to come to be laid, in the said United States of America, even in case (which God forbid) any war, hostilities or divisions, should arise between aforesaid United States or any of them, on the one side, and the States of these lands on the other, that the payment of the capital or interests of this obligation can in no wise, nor under any pretext whatsoever, be hindered or delayed.

The honourable appearer in his aforesaid quality, promising and engaging, moreover, for and in the names of the said United States, that there shall never be made by them or on their parts, on any of them in particular, any convention or treaty, public or private, at the making of peace or otherwise, by which the validity and accomplishment of these presents might be prejudiced, or whereby any thing contrary thereto might be stipulated, but that without any exception the contents hereof shall be maintained in full force.

The honourable appearer in his aforesaid quality likewise promises, engages and binds himself by these presents, that this engagement shall be ratified and approved as soon as possible by said United States in Congress assembled, and that authentic copy translation of said ratification, with the original, shall be deposited, in custody of me, notary, to be there kept with said authentic copy translation of the commission or power of him honourable appearer, and the engrossed hereof, for the security of the money lenders, until the above-mentioned capital and interests as aforesaid shall be redeemed and paid off.

And there shall be made of this act (as the honourable appearer in his aforesaid quality consents) above and besides the above mentioned engrossed, one thousand authentic copies, which shall be of the same force and value and have the same effect as the engrossed one, under every one of which copies shall be placed a receipt of one thousand gilders Dutch current money, either on name or in blank, at the choice of the money lenders, to be signed by him honourable appearer, and which receipts shall be respectively numbered from No. 1 to 1000 inclusive, and countersigned by above-mentioned gentlemen directors, and duly attested by me, notary, as a testimony that no more than one thousand obligations are numbered in virtue of this act. All which authentic copies, with the receipts thereunder placed, shall, at the redeeming of the capital, be restored by the bearers.

On failure of prompt payment as well of the capital, as of the interests at the appointed periods, the capital or residue thereof may be demanded by the gentlemen directors in behalf of the money lenders, who shall be then interested therein, and the aforesaid principals and committents of him, honourable appearer, shall in that case be held and bound to redeem and discharge immediately in one sum the remaining capital with the interests and charges.

For the accomplishment and performance of all the above written the honourable appearer binds in his aforesaid quality, and thus in the names and on the part of the above mentioned United States of America, the said United States of America jointly and each of them in particular, together with all their lands, chattels, revenues, and products, together with imposts and taxes already laid and raised in the same, or in time to come to be laid and raised, and thus of all the United States of America jointly and of each of the same in particular for the whole.

He the honourable appearer renouncing, in the names as above, for that purpose expressly *beneficium divisionis* as likewise *de duobus vel pluribus reis debendi*, signifying a retribution of debts, and that when two or more are indebted, each of them can satisfy with the payment of their portion; the honourable appearer promising in his aforesaid quality, never to have recourse to the said or to any other evasions whatsoever.

This being passed (after translation into English was made hereof, and which likewise is signed by the honourable appearer, and deposited in the custody of me the said notary) within Amsterdam aforesaid, in the presence of

GEDION VICTOR et
CORNELIS MARCHANT, } witnesses,

(Signed) P. G. VAN HOLE, notary.

Coll:

Faithfully translated from the Dutch, Amsterdam, this 17th day of June, 1782.

JOANNES VERGEEL L. Son.
sworn translator.

Nom.

There are four others of the same tenor and date, numbered 2, 3, 4, 5 making in the whole five million gilders; and each of the said contracts is ratified by congress, and by their order endorsed as follows:

BE it remembered that the five several contracts or engagements entered into by the honourable John Adams, Esq; minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, to their high mightinesses the lords the States General of the United Netherlands, in behalf of the said United States, bearing date the eleventh day of June in the year 1782, and purporting to be securities each of them for the payment of a million of gilders, Dutch current money, by the United States to certain money lenders under the negotiation of Messrs. Wilhelm and Jan Willink, Nicolaas and Jacob Van Staphorst and de la Lande and Fynje, merchants in Amsterdam, were read in congress, approved and ratified, and the same are hereby ratified and declared obligatory on the said United States.

Done in the State-house, at Philadelphia, by the United States of America in congress assembled, the fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord 1782, and in the seventh year of our independence.

JOHN HANSON, president.

[PAPER No. VII.]

To the United States in congress assembled.

The address and petition of the officers of the army of the United States,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT we, the officers of the army of the United States, in behalf of ourselves and our brethren the soldiers, beg leave, with all proper deference and respect, freely to state to congress, the supreme power of the United States, the great distress under which we labour.

At this period of the war it is with peculiar pain we find ourselves constrained to address your august body, on matters of a pecuniary nature. We have struggled with our difficulties year after year, under the hopes that each would be the last; but we have been disappointed. We find our embarrassments thicken so fast, and have become so complex, that many of us are unable to go further. In this exigence we apply to congress for relief, as our head and sovereign.

To prove that our hardships are exceedingly disproportionate to those of any other citizens of America, let a recurrence be had to the paymaster's accounts, for four years past. If to this it should be objected, that the respective states have made settlements and given securities for the pay due, for part of that time, let the present value of those nominal obligations be ascertained by the monied men, and they will be found to be worth little indeed; and yet, trifling as they are, many have been under the sad necessity of parting with them, to prevent their families from actually starving.

We complain that shadows have been offered to us, while the substance has been gleaned by others.

Our situation compels us to search for the cause of our extreme poverty. The citizens murmur at the greatness of their taxes, and are astonished that no part reaches the army. The numerous demands, which are between the first collectors and the soldiers, swallow up the whole.

Our distresses are now brought to a point. We have borne all that men can bear—our property is expended—our private resources are at an end—and our friends are wearied out and disgusted with our incessant applications. We therefore most seriously and earnestly beg, that a supply of money may be forwarded to the army as soon as possible. The uneasiness of the soldiers, for want of pay, is great and dangerous; any further experiments on their patience, may have fatal effects.

The promised subsistence or ration of provisions, consisted of certain articles specified in kind and quantity. This ration, without regard, that we can conceive, to the health of the troops, has been frequently altered, as necessity or conveniency suggested, generally losing by the change some part of its substance. On an average, not more than seven or eight tenths have been issued; the retained parts were, for a short time, paid for; but the business became troublesome to those who were to execute it. For this, or some other reasons, all regard to the rules as they respected the soldiers, has been discontinued (now and then a trifling gratuity excepted.) As these dues respected the officers, they were compensated during one year and part of another, by an extra ration; as to the retained rations the account for several years remains unsettled; there is a large balance due upon it, and a considerable sum for that of forage.

The cloathing was another part of the soldiers hire. The arrearages on that score, for the year 1777, were paid off in continental money, when the dollar was worth about four-pence; the arrearages for the following years, are unliquidated, and we apprehend scarcely thought of, but by the army. Whenever there has been a real want of means, any defect in system, or neglect in execution, in the departments of the army, we have invariably been the sufferers, by hunger and nakedness, and by languishing in an hospital.

We beg leave to urge an immediate adjustment of all dues; that as great a part as possible, be paid, and the remainder put on such a footing as will restore cheerfulness to the army, revive confidence in the justice and generosity of its constituents, and contribute to the very desirable effect of re establishing public credit.

We are grieved to find, that our brethren, who retired from service on half pay, under the resolution of congress in 1780, are not only destitute of any effectual provision, but are become the objects of obloquy. Their condition has a very discouraging aspect on us, who must sooner or later retire, and from every consideration of justice, gratitude, and policy, demands attention and redress.

We regard the act of congress respecting half pay, as an honourable and just recompence for several years hard service in which the health and fortunes of the officers have been worn down and exhausted. We see with chagrin the odious point of view, in which the citizens of too many of the states endeavour to place the men entitled to it. We hope, for the honour of human nature, that there are none so hardened in the sin of ingratitude, as to deny the justice of the reward. We have reason to believe, that the objection generally is against the mode only. To prevent, therefore, any altercations and distinctions, which may tend to injure that harmony which we ardently desire may reign throughout the community, we are willing to commute the half pay pledged, for full pay, for a certain number of years, or for a sum in gross, as shall be agreed to by the committee sent with this address. And in this we pray, that the disabled officers and soldiers, with the widows and orphans of those, who have expended, or may expend their lives in the service of their country, may be fully comprehended. We also beg, that some mode may be pointed out for the eventual payment of those soldiers, who are the subjects of the resolution of congress, of the 15th May, 1778.

To the representation now made, the army have not a doubt that congress will pay all that attention, which the serious nature of it requires. It would be criminal in the officers to conceal the general dissatisfaction which prevails, and is gaining ground in the army, from the pressure of evils and injuries, which, in the

course of seven long years have made their condition, in many instances, wretched. They therefore entreat, that congress, to convince the army and the world, that the independence of America shall not be placed on the ruin of any particular class of her citizens, will point out a mode for immediate redress.

H. KNOX, M. General,
JOHN PATTERSON, B. General,
J. GREATON, Colonel,
JOHN CRANE, Colonel,
H. MAXWELL, Lieut. Colonel,
} On the part of the Massachusetts line.

J. HUNTINGTON, B. General,
H. SWIFT, Colonel,
SAMUEL B. WEBB, Colonel,
E. HUNTINGTON, Lt. Colonel,
} On the part of the Connecticut line.

P. CORTLANDT, Colonel, } On the part of the New-York line.

JOHN N. CUMMINGS, Lt. Col. } On the part of the New Jersey line.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Major, } On the part of the New-Hampshire line.

W. EUSTIS, Hospital Surgeon, } On the part of the general hospital.

MOSES HAZEN, Brigadier-General.

Cantonments, Hudson's River, December, 1782.

[To be continued.]

TO THE EXAMINER.

SIR,

HAD not your address to the public against the Intendant, printed in the Maryland Gazette, No. 1898, more of the air of seriousness than of irony, he should have conceived that you meant it in the latter sense, because there is very little foundation to support the former; but as you may have been in earnest, and as the people in general may have thought you so, the Intendant begs leave to answer it as such; if he is mistaken, the Examiner will correct him.

The Intendant denies that he has assumed any *controul over the supreme executive power*, and avows that he has not *dispensed with the most positive laws*, and calls upon the Examiner to refer to particular instances. So far from its being the wish of the Intendant to reduce every officer in government to a slavish dependence on his will and pleasure, by the means of public money, that he has not the least inclination that any should pass through his hands; and to prove it he refers to an extract of his report to the last general assembly, to wit: "The Intendant begs leave to represent, that he thinks it highly expedient, that the galley, barges, and several other species of property belonging to the state, be immediately sold, and the money arising therefrom especially appropriated; and as peace is now established, he begs leave humbly to suggest the propriety of appropriating all monies in such manner, that the application and payment thereof cannot be mistaken by the treasurer, who ought not to be amenable as to payments of money to any power whatever but the general assembly, but more especially to the house of delegates, with whom the constitution has lodged the power, appointment, and controul of this officer."

Will the Examiner be pleased to disclose to the public what that *something* was, that happened near the close of the session, that he alludes to. The Intendant knows only one cause, that gave a new turn to opinions; that was, the opening a small battery of truth, which soon dispersed every impression which had been by the lies circulated to his prejudice during the session. The easing off taxes the Examiner as well as Intendant knows would have the same effect on the minds of the people, as the easing off cable would have upon a ship, that is, to make it ride the easier. But the Intendant added, as a condition of their *being eased off*, that specifics should be abolished, and then 20 shillings in the hundred, his proposed sum, would not more to the state than twenty-five shillings under the present alternative allowed by the law. The Intendant was, and still is of opinion, that the people in general could not have paid their taxes in May, nor indeed till after harvest, the time now allowed by the last law. They had been much squeezed by the collection of former taxes, and had not the means in their power of paying the present year's in the month of May. This is a self-evident truth, dwelling upon the minds of almost every man in the state. To be sure if the taxes could have been collected in May, the purposes of the Examiner, Intendant, and many gentlemen of the *civil list*, might have been better answered than they are at present, for there were no other appropriations for the payment of it. And although the Intendant thought that the lengthening the time for the payment of this year's taxes absolutely necessary, yet he has done every thing in his power to enforce the collection of arrearages, as the copy of his circular instructions to every collector in the state (and which he has repeatedly enforced) may evince, to wit: "Sir, I must insist that you exert yourself in the collection of the several taxes due the state from the people within your county. If you are diligent and make speedy collections, you will be entitled to a remission of a part, or the whole of the 20 per cent. interest. Distresses must be made, where people refuse or neglect to pay their assessments. The opulent and rich you ought to begin with first. And should there be combinations to prevent sales, employ persons to bid for the state. Negroes may be carried to another county for sale, after they become the property of the state, and I will, in behalf of it, defray all charges that may accrue, and indemnify you for any losses that may be sustained. P. S. Return me a list of the names (with the sums of money owing) of those persons who have not paid their assessments."

After reading this letter, will there be a person to be found who will agree in opinion with the Examiner, that "the errors of the Intendant may be fairly imputed to an excessive love of popular applause;" or that "*he has done every thing in his power to obstruct the business he was chosen to superintend?*" And here the Intendant begs leave to remark, that there is a wide difference between that popularity which is gained by courting it, and that which flows from a man's actions; for he who aims to gain it by the first will often lose it, whilst that gained by the latter, although at times it may be suspended by misrepresentation, yet seldom can be lost.

However pitiful the Intendant's reasons may have appeared to the Examiner for directing the commissioners to postpone the sales of the Principio and Indian lands, and although he had general Smallwood's opinion in support of his own, and that the reasons he urged to the commissioners were cogent; yet as they asserted the surveys would be completed the Intendant gave up his opinion, as will appear by the following extract from a copy of a letter he wrote them the 7th of March, viz. "The council not choosing to interfere as to the time of sales of the lands directed to be sold for the benefit of the Maryland line, and as you say the surveys can be completed in time, you are to proceed to the sales thereof at the times advertised, provided the surveys are completed, so as the sums to be paid on each lot may be ascertained at the times of sale." Before the 1st of April, Mr. Washington, one of the Principio company, objected to the sales being made on the terms advertised, alleging that money was so scarce, that if one third was to be paid in 30 days, the lands would not sell for more than half their value, and therefore he insisted that his share in those lands should be laid off to him, as had been done in a similar instance to Mr. Russel, but agreed that if the first payment was lengthened to one year, that he would consent to the sales going on. This reason alone would have been sufficient for putting off the sales of the Principio lands from the 1st of April to the 10th of May. As to the Indian lands, the officers of the line attending at the time appointed for these sales, to wit, the 14th of April, perceiving that if the lands were then put up, they would not sell for more than half their value, agreed that the sales should be postponed till the general assembly should take further order therein. By postponing the sales the state has prevented a loss of at least £. 15,000, and the gallant band (which by the by the Examiner very slightly mentions) instead of receiving 5 months pay by instalments of one month, two years, and three years, it will receive the whole in a few months, the Intendant having been cloathed with competent powers for that purpose by the last general assembly, notwithstanding the Examiner's assertion, "that experience soon evinced, that it was better to subject the money brought into the treasury to the direction of the governor and council *alone*, and to them alone does the direction at present *legally* belong." If then the state has saved £ 15,000, and the officers and soldiers (to whose use the monies arising from the sales, had they been made, were intended) are also benefited, What reason had the Examiner to complain of the measure?

The Examiner observes, "that peace opens the flattering prospect of a high price for every species of country produce; and besides, if the Intendant is precipitate in disposing of the public flour and tobacco, he fixes the market price, to the great damage of the farmers and planters, and that with ineffable disdain he had attended to these arguments, drawn from public good and public necessity." However ineffable the disdain of the Examiner may have been upon hearing these arguments, and how much soever he may have preferred the interest of himself and a few others to them, yet the Intendant flatters himself, that the community at large will be well pleased with his having kept 1500 hogsheads of tobacco and some wheat for a rising market, which the Examiner would have had the Intendant dispose of for less than half the values to pay whom, not that gallant band, but the *civil list* or *interest*.

The Examiner has observed, "that the Intendant is enjoined to consult with the governor and council, but he never asked their opinion; they repeatedly urged a compliance with the law, but confiding in the plenitude of his power, he disregards every argument and remonstrance which they can make." Were the Intendant convinced that the Examiner had any authority from the governor and council countenancing this assertion, he would have given it a pointed answer; but as he is not, he shall make no other reply at present than this, that if he had sold tobacco at 25/ or 16/8 per cent. he must have given some little credit, and experience had proved to him, that little reliance could be had on the faithful performance of contracts in these times of speculation.

The last and heaviest charge brought against the Intendant by the Examiner is, "that the Intendant, during the sitting of the assembly, by virtue of his powers of directing the collectors in the execution of their office, obliges them to deliver the money collected for the 5/ tax to him, and appropriates it to the discharge of the journal of accounts; he lodges it with the treasurer, together with a list of names belonging only to members of the assembly; beware of bribery and corruption, and let not the strict attention of the Intendant to accommodate members of the legislature conciliate their favour so far, as to prevent an enquiry into his conduct. There are several bills under consideration, which are evidently calculated to throw a veil on the errors of his administration; and that there is great danger, that the justice, dignity, and welfare of the state, will be sacrificed to the honour of the Intendant."

The money put in to the treasury towards paying the journal of accounts at the time alluded to by the Examiner, and for which the Intendant exchanged bank notes, which he had received from funds appropriated to its payment to the amount of upwards of £. 750—these notes, with some specie, making in the whole the sum of £. 1146 8 4, was paid into the treasury for Mr. Dickenson by the Intendant, as will appear by the following receipt.

"Received 27th of May 1783, of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esq; Intendant, eleven hundred and forty-six pounds seven shillings and seven pence specie, being for so much received by him of Henry Dickenson, Esq; treasurer of the eastern shore, on account of the 5/ tax.

£. 1146 7 7 B. HARWOOD."

Perhaps it may be asked, why Mr. Dickenson did not pay this money into the treasury himself? There were two reasons why he did not, the one that the assembly were about passing a law to empower the Intendant to pay this money to our line, and if it went in to the treasurer, before either law or resolution should pass, probably it might be turned over to the continental receiver; the other was, that the Intendant could not, just at that time, pay the claims Mr. Dickenson had on him for jurymens allowances, provision for barges, &c. &c. to the amount of £. 353 5 6. Mr. Dickenson not having it in his power to close his accounts without this sum, the Intendant was either obliged to give a receipt for the whole, or allow Mr. Dickenson to be detained eight or ten days. It happened in the same manner with Mr. M'Laughlin, who had orders on the Intendant for £. 331 13 0, which he could not immediately answer, and therefore Mr. M'Laughlin left £. 231 3 6, which sums the Intendant passed his receipt to long as the whole in the treasury, if not otherwise appropriated by the general assembly; but not one farthing of this money was applied towards the payment of the journal of accounts, nor any other but that exchanged for bills aforementioned. It was absolutely necessary to mention names, that the Intendant might know who were paid that had allowances on the journal, and who not. Were no jurymen paid during the session? It is true there were members of assembly in Annapolis who were not paid, but it is as true, that they had agreed to wait a little time longer, rather than to have a scramble for the money about to be put into the treasury, or to be the cause of giving the treasurer unnecessary trouble by a partial division. There was not on the list the name of a person who was not equal in reputation to the Examiner; if there was, I call upon him to name such person. Why then the base insinuation of bribery and corruption? To be sure it was a horrid crime for a man to receive what was his just due.

The Intendant claims not superior merit to the rest of his fellow-citizens; but some deference is due to public opinion, which has paid him a more than ordinary tribute. He held one of the first offices under the old government. He was unanimously called to take hold of the helm of state in the most perilous times. When the new government was organized, he was elected president of the senate, which seat he filled upwards of four years, was a member of congress three, and then called to the most important station that could be conferred on a free citizen. And yet notwithstanding all these confidential trusts, the Examiner, superior in wisdom, penetration, and discernment, has found out, that these honours were all unworthily conferred, and that this old servant of the public is a dangerous man, and that he is under the greatest apprehensions, that the justice, dignity, and welfare of the state, will be sacrificed to his honour. The Intendant conceives himself as much above the Examiner's slander, as he is below his envy.

THE INTENDANT OF THE REVENUE.

LONDON, *February* 21.

THE following singular character is given of an Irish milesian chieftain, of the name of O'Leary, who died lately at Hospital Hall, in Ireland; "his door was ever open to the traveller and poor, and the gaol u known to his tenants; he detested the use of locks and keys, especially to his cellar and kitchen; and would not admit either bolts or bars, to secure his doors or windows, alleging, for reason, that the rich would not rob him; and that the poor could not, because they would take only what they were welcome to: and yet under such singular circumstances, order reigned amongst his servants, regularity in his house, and honesty in his neighbourhood. He possessed perfect good humour and philanthropy, never harbouring anger against any persons but egregious misers, oppressors of the poor, and such of his numerous acquaintance, as he might have heard had at any time passed by his house, without calling in to partake of his hospitality." This may be a singular character; but, if it is, it is a singularly good character, in which the world ought to rejoice, because it does honour to human nature.

April 1. It was this morning reported, that the Dutch had received advices over land from the East-Indies, mentioning that the French fleet, having come out of the harbour of Trincomale, another action had ensued between M. Suffrein and Sir Edward Hughes, in which the former had been totally defeated, and that the fort, which they had recently taken, was invested by the English, to whose arms it was not doubted but it must surrender.

Should the fleet of M. Suffrein have been at length totally defeated by admiral Hughes, that event may naturally be supposed to have some weight in the terms of a treaty which is supposed to be yet depending between Great-Britain and the states of Holland.

A large body of troops has been marched into Alsace, on account of the movements of certain neighbouring powers, the extent of whose designs is by no means clearly understood, and in consequence must furnish a proper subject for suspicion to those whose eyes are open to every event in their vicinity.

Yesterday the commissioners of accounts waited on his majesty at St. James's, with a ninth report of their progress in that national business.

BOSTON, *May* 19.

Since our last we are informed, that several of the refugees wives have arrived in this town from New-York—Possibly they expect their husbands will soon follow them. Should they not share the fate of those lately arrived at Dartmouth who were immediately sent back? If it was good policy then, what should make it the reverse now? Let equal justice be done!

NORTHAMPTON, *April* 28.

Thursday the 24th instant, was observed here as a day of rejoicing, on account of the present glorious peace, when a sermon suitable to the occasion, was preached by the rev. Mr. Spring, of ——, and the proclamation of peace was published from the court-house, by the sheriff of the county, before the militia under arms, and a large concourse of gentlemen, and the evening was concluded in decent mirth and hilarity.

On the next day a very respectable number of ladies, apprehending there had not been that attention paid them by the gentlemen, which their exertions and services during the war, merited, assembled on the same joyful occasion, when the following toasts were drank.

1. Lady Washington.
2. The congress.
3. A long continuance to our glorious peace.
4. The Thirteen United States.
5. Success to independence.
6. May internal disturbances cease.
7. Trade and commerce throughout the world.
8. Reformation to our husbands.
9. May the gentlemen and ladies ever unite on joyful occasions.
10. Happiness and prosperity to our families.
11. Reformation to the men in general.
12. May the protestant religion prevail and flourish through all nations.
13. May reformed husbands ever find obedient wives.

NEWPORT, *May 17.*

Extract of a letter from Newburgh to a gentleman in this town, dated May 7, 1783.

"By accounts from New-York, the tories give up every idea of being admitted to the freedom of these states; this conclusion I believe partly founded on the numerous associations forming in every part of the country to oppose their admission."

NEW-YORK, *May 23.*

A correspondent has favoured us with the following copy of a solemn engagement, entered into lately at Taranto by the six Indian nations, with sir John Johnston, superintendant of Indian affairs.

"By the grace of God unconquerable, six nations and loyal refugees, swear by the highest Almighties, and Almighty God's holiness, by his kingdom, by the substance of the heavens, by the sun, moon, and stars, by the earth, and all under the earth, by the brains and all the hairy scalps of our mothers, by our heads, and all the strength of our souls and bodies, by the death of the great Sir William Johnston; that we our brother and son Sir John Johnston, succeeding superintendant of Indian affairs, in no manner of ways in thy great and weighty affairs will leave thee; and though it be to the overthrow of our nations, to be brought to nothing, until there shall be left but ourselves, four or five Indians at the most; yet we will defend thee, and all those that do any ways appertain unto thee; and if thou shalt have need of us, we shall always go with thee; and in case this our promise in any way be frustrated, then, let God's justice fall upon our heads, and destroy us and our posterity, and wipe away whatsoever belongeth unto us, and gather it together into a rock of stone, or substance of earth, and that the earth may cleave asunder and swallow our bodies and souls.

Signed by three chiefs, in behalf of the six nations."

May 29. Monday last arrived here the brig Henry, captain Jefferson, from Cooke, in a passage of seven weeks and four days.

Extract of a letter from Port Roseway, dated May 18.

"It is now fourteen days since the fleet arrived, during which the new inhabitants have been employed in laying out and clearing streets, and are now almost ready to draw for their town lots. I am very agreeably disappointed in my former ideas of this place; the harbour is the best I ever saw; the soil is good, the country level, and there is every prospect of a flourishing settlement."

PHILADELPHIA, *May 31.*

Since our last arrived here a seaman from New-York, late belonging to the brig Morris, captain Joshua Allen, of this port, who reports, that they left the capes of Delaware the latter end of February, and on the third of March, laying too in a gale of wind, at eleven o'clock at night the brig overset, by which means the captain and all the crew, except the mate and four, were drowned. Those who were left cut away the brig's masts, when she righted, but she was under water, except the quarter deck, on which these five men found themselves next morning, without any thing but what they had on their backs, and one barrel of flour, which they made shift to get, and on which they lived (by mixing it with salt water and baking it in the sun) for thirty days, about which time the mate, and one hand died, and in five days after the other three were happily taken off the wreck by captain Dunn, in a schooner from Tortola, and carried to Halifax. Thus were these three men preserved, after going through the utmost distress for thirty-five days, the latter part of which they were so reduced, that any one of them was afraid to go to sleep, for fear they should fall a sacrifice to the pinching wants and necessity of the others.

By a vessel from Barbadoes, we learn, that a fleet of victuallers, &c. arrived at Barbadoes, in expectation of finding the British army from America there, but were so much disappointed, that many of them carried their provisions back, and others sold their flour from 16*s.* to 25*s.* per barrel. When the above vessel left Barbadoes, there were not less than 60,000 barrels of flour afloat on board the fleet laying at Bridge town.

Yesterday arrived two ships from Cadiz, with cargoes of salt.

Some of the principal loyalists in New-York, dreading the impending resentment of their injured fellow citizens, are making interest for obtaining a settlement in Connecticut, and have already formed a party there in their favour, under the influence of one or two intriguing lawyers, who, it is reported, if they succeed in their design, are to have 1000*l.* each. One of these gentlemen, for a large fee, became an advocate for a Mr. Robert Smith, an adherent to the royal cause, whose re admission to the rights of citizenship, has lately occasioned great uneasiness among the inhabitants of Connecticut.

Thursday arrived in town from the southward, James Bryson, Esq; assistant post-master general of the United States of America. And it is with pleasure we inform the public, that post-offices are again established in the intermediate towns and places from Falmouth, Casco Bay, to Savanna in Georgia.

The sloop Ranger, captain Dyer, belonging to the eastward, but last from Dominique bound to this port, with a cargo of rum, &c. coming up our river on Thursday morning last without a pilot, unfortunately run upon the wreck of the Augusta man of war, near Billingsport, and instantly filled; a small part of the cargo only is saved.

The snow Maria, from Dublin, mentioned in one of our late papers to have run ashore near Egg-Harbour, is since got off, and arrived here safe on Thursday evening.

Extract from the Martinico gazette, April 17, 1783.

"It has been repeatedly said during the course of the negotiations for peace, that France had a design to keep for herself the Dutch settlements which she had retaken from the English. These apprehensions have been effectually refuted by the following note of count de Vergennes to the United Provinces.

"The underwritten minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs, has laid before his majesty the memorial presented by the ambassador and the minister plenipotentiary of the States General, respecting their possessions which have been retaken from the common enemy by his majesty's forces. The king, constantly disposed to give to their high mightinesses every proof they can wish for, of his sincere concern for their interest, assures them, that when he ordered to retake from the common enemy some colonies belonging to the republic, he had no other view but to prevent their making those sacrifices to which they would have been obliged, in order to obtain a peace, if these colonies had remained in the possession of the English. His majesty has carried on the war like a generous and magnanimous ally; he never conceived the most distant idea of putting the property of the United Provinces into the balance of his negotiations with Great-Britain; therefore he does not hesitate to declare, that it is his fixed and determined intention to restore to the republic the colonies belonging to her, and actually in the possession of France, as soon as the conclusion of a definitive treaty will permit his majesty to give to their high mightinesses this first mark of his esteem.

(signed) DE VERGENNES."

June 4. The April packet, arrived at New-York on Saturday evening last; and report says she has brought orders for the evacuation of that city, on or before the first of August.

Extract of a letter from Lewis.

"On Wednesday the 14th ult. a dreadful whirlwind and hail passed through some part of Sussex; the width I am not yet able to ascertain; some say four miles; but in the centre it was furious beyond imagination. It totally destroyed and carried away five houses, besides corn cribs, for one Mr. Waples, on the south side of Indian river, with their household furniture, beds, pewter, &c. Tops of houses were mounted in air. A pettiaugre turned over a man to save him from the hail; is said to have been lifted up and dashed to pieces. No trees could stand its fury, but were either broke off, twisted like green withes, or torn up by the roots. Many hail stones were as big as a man's two fists. One hail stone knocked down a horse. Yet strange the providence of God! I have heard but of one man killed, though many were bruised in their limbs. Many children remarkably preserved."

Annapolis, June 10, 1783.

On Wednesday the 18th instant, at four o'clock, P. M. will be sold at public sale for ready money, at Mr. Middleton's tavern on the dock,

THE SCHOONER WHYNOT, a strong, new, well built vessel, burthen 63 tons, completely fitted and well found with every necessary for sea. An inventory will be shewn at the time of sale.

WALLACE and MUIR.

June 11, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, in London town, will either sell, swop, lease, or rent, the dwelling place he now lives in, consisting of a good, strong, neat, and convenient house, with two rooms below and two above, a kitchen adjoining the house; likewise a convenient shop, stable, and hen-house, a good meat house, and paled garden, three acres of good land under a good fence, with sundry fruit trees thereon; he would likewise dispose of two or three negroes. Any person who would swop or sell a small plantation of about two hundred acres, with a convenient dwelling, within fifty or a hundred miles of this place, may treat with

JOHN SEFTON.

Upper Marlborough, June 5, 1783.

THE subscriber being authorised by an act of the last general assembly, to dispose of the right of Thomas Philpot to a tract of land called Wells Invention, (taken and not sold by the commissioners of confiscated estates) at public vendue, for current money, upon one year's credit, notice is hereby given, that the subscriber will dispose of the said tract of land called Wells Invention, lying in Frederick county, containing about 517 acres, at public vendue, for current money, at captain Morris's tavern, in Frederick-town, on the 20th day of August next, according to the direction of the said act of assembly.

tf FRANK LEEKE.

TAKEN up as a stray by Joseph Burgess, on Elk-Ridge, a gray mare, about 13 hands high, 8 years old, has a bit taken out of the right ear, no perceptible brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

May 20, 1783.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the two following persons, to wit: A mulatto fellow by the name of DANIEL, who says he belongs to Dr. Bankhead, of Virginia, living about 15 miles from Hooe's ferry; he is a short fellow, and has an uncommon broad flat nose; has on a twill'd country cloth jacket with sleeves, under ditto of the same, brown fustian breeches, white cotton stockings, middling good shoes with steel buckles, and an old straw hat lined with white fustian. The other a black fellow, by the name of SAM, who says he belongs to Edward Barber, of St. Mary's county; his cloathing is an old tow shirt and trouzers. Their masters are desired to pay charges and take them away.

CHARLES MANKIN, sheriff of Charles county.

THE subscriber begs leave to offer himself to the public as a private auctioneer, and will dispose of, in that capacity, for any person or persons, houses, negroes, horses, cattle, household goods, and every other species of property, upon as reasonable terms and with as much diligence and care as any person in the state.

A person properly qualified to execute this business, being often wanted in this city, has prompted the subscriber to give this public notice, that persons wanting to dispose of any personal property may know where to apply in future.

Persons who want property sold, and wish the same to be secret, may rely on its being profoundly kept so, by the public's most humble servant,

ROBERT REYNOLDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly, for leave to make a public road, from the road that leads from Hagar's-town to Baltimore, across a gap in the South Mountain, to Daniel Swigert's mill, and from thence the nearest and most commodious way to Frederick-town.

April 8, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly, at their next session, on behalf of the subscriber, and his brothers Elias and William Harbin, for a law to make good and valid the will of our late father, relative to land bequeathed us.

GERARD HARBIN.

LOST, by Samuel Tindell, a certificate for the depreciation of his pay, for the sum of £. 60 8 6, issued October 27, 1782, in pursuance of the act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state, &c. All persons are hereby forewarned from taking any assignment of the same.

To be run for, on Thursday the 26th of June next, over the turf at capt. Peter Clarke's tavern, in Calvert county,

A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FORTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, heats three miles, the best two in three, carrying weight for age; aged to carry 126 pounds, and fall according to the rules of racing. The horses to be entered with the aforesaid Clarke at one shilling in the pound, non-subscribers to pay double entrance. Three horses to start or no race.

Next day will be run for, a PURSE of TWENTY POUNDS, free as before, the winning horse the preceding day excepted, the best two in three two mile heats, weight for size; fourteen hands to carry 126 pounds, and rise or fall seven pounds for every inch. Entrance as above. Proper judges will be appointed to decide any disputes that may arise.

PETER CLARKE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next session of assembly, for an act to record and give effect to a deed of bargain and sale from James Rayley, and Benjamin Newnam and Mary his wife, to John Moore of Queen-Anne's county.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young negro wench that has been used to house work; she has two small children, a boy and a girl, the eldest about six years of age. Enquire of the printers.

THERE is at the plantation of John Simpson, near Piscataway, taken up as a stray, a black horse, about 11 hands high, neither docked nor branded, appears to be about 5 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, June 5, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, between Frederick and Baltimore towns, about 15 miles from the former and 35 miles from Baltimore-town, containing 580 acres more or less, well improved, with a dwelling house, two good barns, and all other necessary buildings, a peach orchard and apple orchard, containing 350 trees, 150 of which bear, the remainder was set this spring; ten acres of meadow ground cleared and enclosed, and a part sewn down this spring with timothy; it is needless to give any further description of this place. Any person who would incline to become a purchaser, by applying to Mr. William Hobbs of Samuel, may be shewn the land, and indulged with credit, on giving bond and security for the performance of the contract they may enter into with the subscriber, and have possession soon enough to seed the ground.

Likewise to be sold, a complete waggon with four horses, and geers for the whole; likewise three or four healthy able-bodied negroes, and plantation utensils. The personal property will be sold for ready money, or short credit with approved security.

Likewise to be rented for a term of years, a tan-yard in the city of Annapolis, where that business may be carried on to great advantage by a sober industrious man who will apply to his business; the tenant may take the yard in the state it is now in, or the subscriber will put it in complete order, and give his encouragement to the industrious tenant.

THOMAS HYDE.

2

War-Office, May 21, 1783.

ALL officers holding commissions under the United States of America, who have been prisoners of war to Great-Britain, are hereby informed that they are absolved from their paroles.

B. LINCOLN.

2

THERE is at the plantation of Brice T. B. Worthington, near Annapolis, a sorrel gelding, about 12 years old, has a hanging mane, switch tail, a star in his forehead, 14 hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock with the letters W. C. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

2

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiton sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

10

A few Copies of the

LAWS,

Passed November Session 1782, may be had at the Printing Office.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

3

May 20, 1783.

HENRY BECKER takes leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen, that he has opened an English school at the house near Mr. Hyde's tan-yard; he begs the favour of those that have any children to send to school, to entrust them in his care, as he will do his best endeavours to give general satisfaction to his employers.

The hours from five to eight in the evening will be employed for those that intend to be instructed in the French language, either at their respective lodgings, or at the school house.

3X

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be offered to the next general assembly, by the administratrix of Joseph Walker, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, for a law to enable her to sell part of his real estate, for the benefit of the orphan.

HENRIETTA MARIA WALKER.

4X

Upper-Marlborough, May 15, 1783.

LANDS FOR SALE.

PART of Wiltshire Plains, containing two hundred and fourteen acres, lying in Charles county, adjoining Mr. Richard Edelen's plantation, about two miles from Bryant-town. This land is exceeding level and well timbered, the soil equal to any in the neighbourhood, improved with one or two tenements, that is, small dwelling houses, tobacco ditto, little apple and peach orchards; meadow land in abundance may be reclaimed.

Likewise one other plantation in said county, containing seven hundred and sixteen acres; this land lies in the same neighbourhood, and is far superior to the tract above, having abundance of meadow uncultivated, with the advantage of at least four hundred acres of good woods, the greater part of which is fine timber. There are several tenements on this tract, which rent from one thousand to twenty-five hundred pounds of crop tobacco annually.

The terms will be made easy to the purchasers.

3X

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.

The beautiful high bred horse UNION,

COVERS this season at my plantation, in St. Mary's county, at four hundred pounds of net new inspected crop tobacco, and half a crown to the groom, but if any gentleman will send three mares in his name, he shall have them covered for one thousand pounds of net new inspected crop tobacco, and half a crown for each mare to the groom, and credit given until Christmas, clear of interest.

Union is a fine bay, upwards of fifteen hands two inches and an half high, and is looked upon by judges to be one of the first horses on the continent; he was got by Shakespear, his dam by Nonpareil, his grand dam by Morton's Traveller out of col. Bird's imported mare Poconunta, whose blood is unexceptionable. Shakespear was got by Old Fearnought, his dam was the imported mare Moll Brazen, she was got by Old Crab, son of Old Fox and the Warlock Galloway, her dam by Tortimond, son of the Bolton Sterling and Young Cade's dam, her grand-dam by second brother to Snip, her great-grand-dam by Mogul, brother to Babram, her great-great-grand-dam by Sweepstakes, sire to the dam of Whistle Jacket, her great-great-great-grand-dam by Bay Bolton and a sister to Sloven, her great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Curner's Bay Barb, her great-great great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Curner's Old Spot, her great-great great-great-great-great-grand-dam by the White Legged Lowther Barb.

Union is rising six years old, he is a sure foal-getter, and his stock remarkably large and beautiful.

Good pasturage gratis for mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

3X

ROBERT CHESLEY.

May 6, 1783.

To be SOLD,

A SCHOONER BOAT, with an excellent suit of sails, which will carry about four hundred bushels, and has a good cabin. A short credit will be given.

To be hired by the year, a good waterman, who is well acquainted with the bay. For terms apply to

DAVID KERR.

6

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower me to sell as much of the real estate of John Malcolm, late of Caroline county, deceased, as will enable me to pay and discharge the just debts of the aforesaid John Malcolm, of which intention all persons interested are desired to take notice.

w 8

B. SYLVESTER, administrator of John Malcolm.

6

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next session of the general assembly, for an act to enable the administrators of Frederick Foreman, late of Queen-Anne's county, to sell part of a tract of land called Lloyd's Freshes, for the payment of his debts.

3

WANTED,

FIVE or six hundred acres of good land, situated on navigable water, and within twenty miles of the city of Annapolis. Any person, having an inclination to dispose of such a tract of land, may meet with a purchaser, by applying to the printers hereof.

2

Annapolis, May 22, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Ball, late of this city, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have any claims against his estate, are desired to send their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled.

SARAH BALL, administratrix.

3X

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reasonable terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling house, and many other convenient and necessary out houses, in good order, near the dwelling, which stands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well suit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of business, and is situated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The soil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, son of Joseph.

N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is situated very conveniently near the water.

16

TAKEN up by Joshua Clarke, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne, a black gelding, about fourteen hands high, one ear sore, shod all round, has a remarkable short tail, appears to be about nine years old, no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

3X 3w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, jun. late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

3X FIELDER BOWIE, JOHN FRAZER BOWIE, } executors.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Parran, jun. late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have any claims against his estate, are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.

6

War-Office, April 22, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that such prisoners of war, as have been liberated and permitted to work with the inhabitants of the United States, are immediately to join their respective corps, conformably to the stipulations entered into when they were enlarged.

B. LINCOLN.

6X

ALL persons indebted to any of the late, or present, Publishers of this paper, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts, by bond, note, or payment.

FREDERICK GREEN.

7

ROEBUCK,

A beautiful blooded horse, fifteen hands high, very strong made and active,

WILL cover mares at Mr. William Thomas's plantation, near Annapolis, at four dollars a mare, and half a crown to the boy attending, the money to be brought with the mare. Good pasturage at half a dollar per week, but not accountable for escapes or other accidents.

6

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street.